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**THE HENRY STREET
SETTLEMENT 1893-1918**

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ERRATUM:

The sentence on page 81 beginning: "Among you also—" should read: "Among you also are contributors who give in small sums that evidence genuine sacrifice and touching gratitude for service received."

REPORT OF THE
HENRY STREET SETTLEMENT
1893-1918



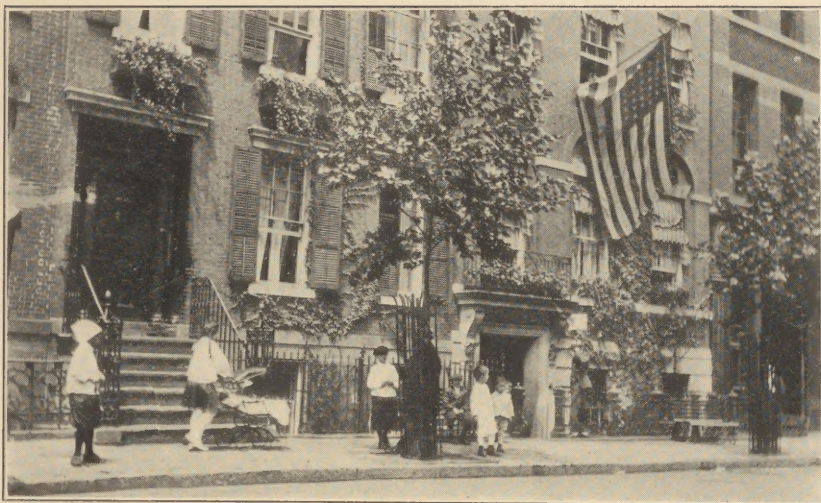
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On Its Twenty-Fifth Anniversary

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
FOREWORD—MISS WALD	5
THE VISITING NURSE SERVICE—REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR....	13
NEW MATERNITY CENTER	15
COURSES FOR STUDENTS NURSES	20
STATEN ISLAND CENTER	21
INDUSTRIAL NURSING	22
AFTER-CARE OF PARALYSIS CASES	25
STAFF COUNCIL	27
RED CROSS SERVICE	28
CLUBS AND CLASSES ON HENRY STREET	32
GIRLS' DEPARTMENT	32
BOYS' DEPARTMENT	37
A CLUB FOR MOTHERS	40
VOCATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEE	44
VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE BUREAU	49
THE NEIGHBORHOOD PLAYHOUSE	53
THE PLAYTIME OF THE YEAR	62
THE SETTLEMENT'S BRANCHES	70
SEVENTY-NINTH STREET HOUSE	70
LINCOLN HOUSE	74
THE MILLION DOLLAR FUND	80
OUR CONTRIBUTORS	81
FINANCIAL REPORTS	83



*For 25 Years the House on Henry Street has been in close human touch
with the health and social problems of the city.*

FOREWORD.

The House and its Neighborhood

The report of this year commemorates the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the establishment of the Settlement. It seeks to give a brief but inclusive review of the main activities administered by the Henry Street Settlement at the present time. It would be impossible to do more than indicate the variety and extent of its relation to the various neighborhoods and to the community in general. All organizations with similar opportunities for first-hand knowledge of people and conditions, see the importance of developing neighborhood social self-consciousness that each neighborhood may do its part in the Municipal life.

Recent Publications

It has been the policy of the Settlement to acquaint the public from time to time with its activities and interests by methods less formal than the usual "annual report." Small bulletins have gone out monthly or bi-monthly on some topic of special interest. The most recent publications were entitled:

- "After-Care of Infantile Paralysis"
- "Nurses Care for 4,110 Patients At Home During October"
- "Combatting Pneumonia in the Home"
- "Henry Street Settlement Work"
- "Summer Work of the Henry Street Settlement"
- "Visiting Nurse Service"
- "Report of the Committee for Vocational Scholarships"
- "Vocational Guidance at Henry Street"
- "Directory of Trade and Vocational Schools"
- "Tribute to Sarah Cowell LeMoyne"
- "Outline of Club Leaders' Course"

Our "Movies"

Last year as a substitute for a more conventional report, we brought out our "movies" of the Visiting Nurse Service. These have been supplemented by two more reels showing the convalescent and other country homes and the hot weather activities organized by the Settlement. The year before, the publication of "The House on Henry Street" gave a more serious interpretation of the aims of the Settlement and the attempts on our part to bring to fulfillment its purposes and promise.

That the settlements are integral parts in the community life is evidenced by the confidence placed in their ability to "carry over" the meaning of measures deemed essential for the welfare of the nation. It would be

**Increasing
Interest
in Social
Work**

literally impossible to undertake even a partial acceptance of the demands made upon the settlements were it not for the fact that great needs bring out great responses, and the House on Henry Street and its branches, like other social organizations, find a large increase in the number of people eager to help. More people wish to come into residence than we can accommodate. The new people place a burden upon those older and more experienced, to make good use of these fine impulses and to guide them into definite work suited to their aptitudes. Many classes come to us for training, and many people in groups or singly for observation, or merely to inquire. These also constitute a problem, and when in a single day the numbers reach 150 or more, it is not possible to give them the attention they desire without serious interference with the day's routine.

**Nurses
and the
War**

The demand for nurses is by this time well understood by the general public. It has, however, been necessary to draw attention to the civilian as well as army and navy needs. Miss Goodrich, in her report on the Nursing Service, will tell how the problem of caring for the sick at home and of helping to provide more well-trained nurses for war service is being met by the Settlement. Our large clinical experience has been capitalized for this need, and it has been no little satisfaction in these days of world tragedy that in the saving of life, the promotion of good-will, the protection of the

young and in socially constructive programs the Settlement has been utilized to its fullest capacity.

National Service

Affiliations with the Red Cross and the Council of National Defense have been effected through membership on many committees, national, state and city. The Government has made use of our plants and our people; and our information and our technical knowledge have been requisitioned many times.

Reconstruction and Conservation

Many of the nurses have been released to serve our enlisted men at home and abroad. Our able director, Miss Annie W. Goodrich has been granted leave of absence during the period of the war to join the Surgeon General's staff, and we rejoice that her knowledge and zeal are directed to help solve some of the problems of organization and nursing care in the army hospitals. The members of our staff are inspired to work, I believe, as nurses never worked before, because the saving of life at home, particularly the saving of child life, has become the responsibility of all those to whom the well-being of the nation is vital. In the Red Cross parade when the Henry Street Settlement nurses carried the banner "enlisted by the Red Cross to care for the sick in the homes of the men who have been called to the colors", much evidence was shown of the satisfaction this gave the men themselves.

In other places we have drawn attention to the enormous increase of calls for the



Each Christmas the nurses give a party for the children who belong nowhere and to no one.

Our Nursing Staff

visiting nurse in New York. This must in part be explained by the increase of child illness, due to undernourishment and inadequate heating of the houses; the withdrawal of many doctors, and the stimulation through child saving campaigns to secure trained care for the children. We have now the largest number of nurses we have ever had on our staff, and their need was never so continuously insisted upon.

New Functions of the Nurse

But the war has brought out a new realization of the importance of the nurse in saving life and for reconstruction work at home and abroad. The Settlement working shoulder to shoulder with the Department of Nursing and Health at Teachers' College, is helping to complete the training of under-

Need of a Central Building

graduate nurses. The Red Cross in generous cooperation has contributed from its funds toward the expense of the experiments at Vassar College and at the Henry Street Settlement and every effort is being made to meet the unprecedented situation.

The need of a central building for this new aspect of an age-old woman's profession—the Public Health or Community Nurse—is daily impressed upon us. It would seem fitting that the quarter of a century of this service of the nurses in New York should be marked by the promise of the much-needed building. And it seems essential that further steps be taken to place the home care of the sick on a safer financial basis than at present. More and more are the visiting nurses requisitioned by the people of moderate means; one-third of the cost, approximately, is met by the people, but like the hospitals, this service cannot be entirely self-supporting and is dependent upon the public for maintenance. It requires imagination to visualize an entire city as a hospital, but the Visiting Nurses, in reality, constitute a visiting hospital.

Our Boys in Service

The men of the Settlement have enlisted in great numbers and comparatively few have entered the service through the draft. Mr. Eberle reports more particularly on this. He has acted as chairman for the local exemption board. In New York, as in other parts of the country, the poor physique of the men challenges us to do better for the on-coming generations "upon whose feet the

world marches." We must begin early in life, even before life itself starts, that we may develop a better citizenship. It is of paramount importance that the nurses should educate in the home, for the mother is, after all, the executive in the home and upon her intelligence the nation must depend for the up-bringing of the children. But the mother must be educated, and that is one of the essential functions of the visiting nurse.

**Child
Labor**

The Scholarship Committee and Vocational Guidance work are reported in greater detail in another place. Here, too, the workers are conscious of the national importance of improving the physical and industrial capacity of the young.

**Lessons in
Democracy
and
Citizenship**

The full duties and privileges of citizenship conferred on women have quickened their sense of importance, and classes in English and citizenship are well attended. As an illustration, one woman who works in a factory all day returns to her home to prepare the family supper, and then climbs the two flights of stairs to the Settlement classroom three evenings a week, and since the November election has missed but two lessons. The adult members of the Henry Street Settlement have been most interested in the co-operative food shop, and in the up-town house particularly have been active in the various campaigns for knitting, food conservation, stamp saving, etc.

At the beginning of the war many of the agencies interested in children's welfare

**"Save the
Children"**

**Comrades
and
fellow-
workers**

found occasion to re-express their dedication to the children's interests that the nation might in the tragedy of war be spared the additional casualties of loss of child life and morality. The settlements are united in this and, to this end, pledge the exercise of all their powers and resources. The existence of these neighborhood centers has made it possible to perform many and varied services in the protection of the young, so that thus far New York has not the tragedy of increased juvenile delinquency, the unfortunate experience of other countries.

It would be impossible to name all those who have made possible the service of the Settlement, and it would be perhaps ungracious to select a few—even the few who have been most conspicuous in the building up and maintenance of the Settlement. I may be permitted, however, to draw attention to the members of the Board of Directors, and the members of the various committees who have been active workers not only upon occasion but continuously throughout the year. The club leaders, class directors, nursing staff and contributors are all comrades, serving together in close fellowship and with mutual respect for each other's work.

LILLIAN D. WALD,
HEAD RESIDENT

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN G. AGAR	L. EMMETT HOLT, M.D.
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LILLIAN D. WALD	



AT THE
HOUSE
ON
HENRY
STREET

From the Battery to Yonkers the Visiting Nurses carry relief to the sick in their homes.

THE VISITING NURSE SERVICE.
(*Report of Director for 1917.*)

**National
Scope of
the Work**

As director of the Henry Street Visiting Nurse Service I feel that the past year has offered singular opportunity for national service, especially as I have been able to carry on the work in connection with my post in the Department of Nursing and Health at

Teachers' College. The war has increased enormously the need of nurses, not only for military service but to care for the sick in their homes and to assist in instructing the city in those public health measures which now more than ever are of such vital importance. A service of the size and influence administered by the Henry Street Settlement is naturally a vital factor in all this work.

**Service of
the Visiting
Nurses**

For twenty-five years these Henry Street nurses have given care to the sick of every race, creed and color living in New York City, especially to those unable because of economic circumstances to provide adequate attention for their families in times of illness. In addition to the nursing care, our nurses render educational service by the instruction and advice they are able to give in the homes, which have a valuable effect not only on the individuals to whom they bring help but on the entire community.

**Clinical
Resources**

This year we find ourselves forced by the exigencies of war to make further use of our enormous clinical experience for the training of public-spirited, resourceful nurses needed now in ever-increasing numbers for work both in America and in the devastated countries abroad. The clinical material we can use for their instruction and the community problems into which our nurses can give them an insight are greater than those encountered in four large city hospitals combined, as is shown by the fact that in 1917 our staff of 134 nurses gave care to 32,753

**Safeguarding
the City's
Babies**

patients, making a total of 277,170 visits.* In the past year's work and in that planned for the immediate future every effort is being made to meet these new obligations. The methods we have adopted are indicated in the following report.

The nurses have always cared for a large number of women after childbirth, and for some years have also given pre-natal care. This work, which has proved itself to be one of the most important functions of the nursing service, is being done now more intensively by the addition of nurses at the time of delivery, night or day. It is hoped that these measures will tend to reduce the occurrence of illness or death of the mothers due to childbirth, and to insure healthier infants and children.

**New
Maternity
Center**

This complete maternity service was installed in September, 1917, in the zone from 55th to 100th Streets, between the East River and Central Park. A maternity center has been established, through the cooperation of the Women's City Club, to which all organizations giving maternity service in that district refer their cases, and the bedside care is placed in the hands of the nurses of the Henry Street staff. Our nurses keep the expectant mothers under close observation, reporting to the physician any abnormal condition, and visit the patients in their homes to give them instruction regarding

* Records for the first four months of 1918 show a marked increase over the previous year. In March alone 6,868 patients were cared for by a staff of 168 nurses who made 30,450 visits.

**Nurses
Attend
Delivery**

general hygiene, diet, clothing and the preparation for the coming baby. If desired, a nurse arranges to be present at delivery, and in order to insure this special service a staff of nurses is on duty at the maternity center during the night as well as the day, making it possible to answer calls at any hour. Between September 1st, 1917, and January 1st, 1918, 799 maternity patients were cared for in this district, 5904 nursing and 211 welfare visits were made, and nurses were in attendance at 101 deliveries.

**Maternity
training
for Student
Nurses**

This work has required the services of seven of our graduate nurses and one supervisor. In addition an arrangement has been made whereby student nurses from the Manhattan Maternity hospital receive a month's experience in district maternity nursing under the supervision and instruction of the Henry Street nursing staff. This field training already has been given to students from the following training schools:

St. Luke's Hospital, New York.
Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York.
Presbyterian Hospital, New York.
Samaritan Hospital, Troy, N. Y.
Saratoga Hospital, New York.
Bloomingdale, New York.
Vassar Hospital, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Christ Hospital, Jersey City, N. J.
Children's Hospital, Boston.
Moses Taylor Hospital, Boston.
Hillcrest, Pittsfield, Mass.
Wellesley Hospital, Toronto.

The students at present are being taken care of at the Junior League House, but

**Headquarters
for Night
Nurses**

financial assistance from friends has made it possible for the Settlement to purchase the house adjoining its branch on East 79th Street to accommodate both the students and the night nurses. This house is now being altered to meet its new purpose.

**Value of
this
Experience**

The value of this experience for the student nurses cannot be overestimated. Certain aspects of the work, the attitude of the patients toward the nurse, and her own development in initiative and self-reliance, are indicated in the following impressions of a student which give an indication of the educational features of the work:

"The patients give a warm welcome to the nurse as their need is so great. We can begin to work immediately upon entering the house and an introduction is absolutely forgotten in the fulfillment of one's duties. The nurse soon finds she is developing quickly in judgment, self-reliance and adaptability—no senior to turn to, for example, before administering assistance to an asphyxiated baby when the doctor has not appeared."

**Henry Street
as a
Practice
Field**

Indeed, the value of the entire Henry Street Nursing Service as a practice field can scarcely be exaggerated. A study of the reports relating to the sickness problems, the vast areas covered, the various agencies through which its workers render service to the community, and the difficulties arising because of the widely different characteristics of the many nationalities into whose home life the nurse must penetrate, are very convincing of this fact. The following report from a member of the staff, transferred from one district to another, presents an excellent



In one section of the city the nurses now administer complete maternity care, before birth, after birth and at delivery.

A Case of Adjustment

picture of the readjustments required of workers:

"When the Henry Street nurse goes to the extreme lower west side of the Borough of Manhattan, after having worked in other sections of the city, both mind and spirit undergo a confused state for a time. She must needs readjust her preconceived ideas of modes of procedure and established technique, for here live nationalities who to the new comer appear indifferent, uncooperative, and occasionally hostile.

"'Yes,' reluctantly. 'You may come in and look at the baby.'

"This later is more appreciated than at first when the nurse goes in expecting to carry out her regular treatment. It is disconcerting in the beginning, but after a time the mothers begin to question the

nurses on various health problems, and then great is her pleasure. Gradually this confidence is strengthened and the nurse becomes a welcome visitor.

"In this section of the city the races are largely Syrians and Poles. The mothers in these families belong to the little army of office cleaners who go out early in the morning and again in the evening to help out with the family income."

Nation's Need for More Nurses

The urgent need of not only a much larger body of nurses but one more fully equipped to discharge the new educational functions that have become a part of the services of a nurse, has led the leaders in public health nursing for some time to urge that courses, both theoretical and practical, the better to prepare these workers, be given during the three years in the training school. The war, increasing, as it has, the sickness problems in every branch, brings an imperative demand for this step. The Committee of the British Ministry of Munitions in a recent report on the effect of the war on the nursing situation abroad, shows the serious shortage of nurses and the vital importance of nursing service and instructive work in industries, especially in munition factories and those where poisonous substances are used. The reports from France show, further, that the need for infant welfare work has increased greatly since the war.

Four Months' Course for Students

Therefore it has seemed urgent that courses should be provided to equip as quickly as possible a large number of nurses for these highly important fields, and to this end the Henry Street Settlement has organ-

**Course for
Graduate
Nurses**

ized a four months' course. Students from the Presbyterian, St. Luke's, St. Vincent's and City Hospitals, New York, and the Newton and Stephen Gale Hospitals, Massachusetts, have already been enrolled. In addition to the rich and practical experience possible through the Henry Street Nursing Service, two of the courses in the Department of Nursing and Health at Teachers' College, opened to undergraduate students for the first time this year, have been arranged for these student nurses. Opportunity is still given to graduate students in the Department of Nursing and Health to obtain four months practical experience in visiting nursing, following their semester of work, and for these nurses Henry Street is providing scholarships of \$200 each to cover their expenses. Twelve students availed themselves of this privilege during the past year.

**Staten
Island
Center**

Following a survey made at the request of the Federation of Welfare agencies in Staten Island, a visiting nurse service has been opened in the Borough of Richmond administered by the Henry Street Settlement. The infant mortality for Richmond has been 93.6 per 1000 births, compared with 93.1 for the whole city of New York, and the general death rate was 17.12 per 1000 as compared with the city record of 13.89—figures that in themselves are sufficient proof of the need for the services of the visiting nurses. The Richmond County Medical Society urged that the Henry Street Nursing Service assume this

Progress of the Work

work, and in July the Staten Island branch was opened under the supervision of Mrs. Struthers, who as Miss Lina Rogers did conspicuous work in establishing school nursing in New York City.

The work is progressing rapidly and already requires the services of three nurses, in addition to Miss Youngman whose excellent after-care work for the infantile paralysis cases was instrumental in arousing Staten Island to an interest in visiting nursing. The variety of cases cared for by the nurses is indicated by one month's record which showed bedside visits made to patients suffering from pneumonia, infected breasts, bronchitis, malnutrition, chronic nephritis, measles, neurasthenia, shock, otitis media, miscarriage, curettage, septic wounds, articular rheumatism, bad colds, abscesses, gangrene, fractured hip, lung abscesses, lymphangitis, acid poisoning, acute endocarditis, myocarditis, pleurisy, hernia, asthma, varicose ulcer, adhesions following operation, and acute infection of the eye.

Industrial Nursing

New York City has been slower than other industrial communities in recognizing the value of the nurse in industry, but the past year shows an increase in the employment of our nurses by factories, trade unions and mutual benefit societies. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which in 1909 undertook the nursing of its policy holders, employs our nurses to care for their patients, and the shop visiting for the Joint Board of Sanitary Control is carried on by a Henry



Pneumonia is New York's most dread disease. Last year we nursed 3,899 cases with a fatality of only 8.7%.

Street nurse who visits the shops to inspect their emergency kits, gives noontime talks to the girls, and follows up those needing nursing care by visits to their homes.

The nurses feel that this industrial work presents almost unlimited opportunity to be of real service to the women workers as well as to their families. One of them writes:

**Opportunities
it Presents**

"Home visiting is very necessary, as much can be accomplished for the women by getting in touch with their home conditions. One girl refused to attend a clinic. I visited her home to enlist the cooperation of her family as she is a cardiac case and there is some danger of tuberculosis. Her parents readily agreed to see that she followed the nurse's advice and instructions. In this family I found a crippled sister (adult) who for four years had been unable to work or contribute toward the family income. I enlisted the help of the Society for the

**Examination
of Shop
Employees**

Welfare of Cripples which is now giving her the necessary treatment and helping her to find work for which she is fitted."

Last summer one of the Henry Street nurses assisted in the physical examination of 1117 employees representing 20 different shops. Of these 953 were found with one or more of the following defects: heart, lung, eyes, ears, nose and throat, skin, teeth, menstrual disorders, constipation, anemia, goitre, indigestion, obesity and nervous affections. Regarding the need this examination showed for nursing care in industrial organizations, the nurse reported:

**Need for
these
Examinations**

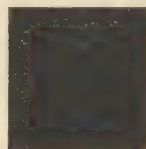
"The necessity of the examinations is shown by the large percentage of defects which were found. While many of these were minor ones we all know that like the proverbial 'stitch' if not taken in time they will result in a chain of ills that often end in total disability. After the examination by the physician each girl was given instruction in personal hygiene and general health rules. Those who needed treatment were referred to their own physician, when they had one, and if not to a reliable dispensary or to the Joint Board of Mental and Dental Clinics. The cardiac and tuberculosis cases were put in touch with proper clinics and several of the girls were sent to the country to avoid a breakdown. It was impossible for the nurse to follow up all the cases referred to the clinics, as she was kept busy with the examinations; and without this follow-up work the full benefit of the examination is impaired. These examinations were made in a few (comparatively speaking) of the most sanitary shops in the city. Think of the number of shops where under conditions less favorable, thousands of girls are working and nothing is being done for them."

Home cases 90%



90% of the city's sick remain in their homes. It is in their service that the "Visiting Hospital" is conducted.

Hospital cases 10%



**Shops using
our Service**

Among the shops regularly using the nursing service for their employees are the National Cloak and Suit Company, the Cheney Brothers' New York store, and Proctor and Gamble of Staten Island.

**After-Care
of Paralysis
Cases**

It would be difficult to conceive of a heavier burden falling upon any nursing organization than that which swept in when Henry Street undertook the after-care of the victims of the "polio" epidemic that gripped the city in 1916. There is no need to go into the details of that history at this time. It threw a heavy burden upon the nursing service, and later a not less heavy one upon the record office. Gradually the confusion of this work is being lessened and the various problems straightened out. The number of patients is decreasing, as they improve and are dismissed, and in December 1917 the staff

of nurses, which the year before had numbered 15, was reduced to seven, and the number of cases had dropped from 1973 to 1245.

While it has not been determined what methods of treatment bring the best results, the benefits from the follow-up care given by the nurses is continually testified to, as the following reports indicate:

Encouraging Results

"Mary D—— was dismissed from the hospital about a year ago. Her case seemed hopeless; paralysis of both arms, leg, abdomen and back. We gave her treatment three times a week of light massage and muscle training and prescribed a daily salt bath and rest. Now she is wearing braces on both legs with pelvic band and back brace, and can walk unsupported in them. Already she has regained the use of one arm, her circulation is improved, deformities corrected, and general condition excellent."

"V—— R——, 28 years old, has been interesting me for I feel that since her case was reported to Henry Street the nurses have really accomplished something for her. My first visit was made in January. She had not been examined by a doctor since her discharge from the hospital five months before but had been receiving massage from an attendant who was not a trained nurse. The lower extremities were completely paralyzed. Henry Street arranged for her transportation to the New York Orthopedic Clinic where she was examined and admitted to the hospital for two weeks; her braces were adjusted so that now she is able to adjust them herself and get around the room by aid of crutches (before they were useless particularly on account of weight). She is now home again with her husband and we have arranged for her to get three massage treatments weekly, one given by a New York Orthopedic nurse and two by a nurse from the Henry Street staff."



277,170 nursing visits into the homes of the sick of New York were made last year.

Staff Council

In June a Staff Council was organized that the nurses, whose number is increasing steadily, may come in closer contact with the supervisors and directors, for the sake of the mutual stimulus arising from the interchange of ideas. Representatives from each center are elected at the meetings of the Staff Council to confer with the supervisors and directors, and these representatives serve three months so that a greater number of nurses may have the advantage of this contact. Meetings of the Council are held each month, followed by the meetings of the representatives and the supervisors. Questions

Meetings of Council

relating to the nursing work are discussed and adjusted to the general satisfaction of the entire staff, and the nurses have an opportunity to take an active share in the development of the nursing service. The programs of the meetings are arranged by the nurses themselves. They invite speakers who are experts in social work to address them, and the gatherings also are in the nature of experience meetings.

**Enlisted
by the
Red Cross**

In addition to the service rendered to the civilian community by the nursing staff, their help has been enlisted by the Red Cross Civilian Relief for the care of the families of soldiers and sailors. Nor has their war service ended here. Up to January 1918, fourteen nurses had been called by the Red Cross to serve either in France or in the cantonment hospitals here, and two members of the staff are working abroad under other auspices. Both the Head Resident and the Director* of the Nursing Service hold positions on the Nursing Committees of the Red Cross and of the General Medical Board of the National Council of Defense. The former also is chairman of the Committee on Home Nursing of the Section on Sanitation of the Committee on Welfare Work of the Council on National Defense, and the latter was appointed chairman of the Committee on Nursing of the Mayor's Committee of Women of New York City.

**Affiliations
of the
Service**

* Since this report was written, the Director has been given leave of absence for the duration of the war to assist the Surgeon General at Washington.



Twice each day the nurses meet at the district centers to make out their case reports.

Conventions Attended

The annual convention of the three national organizations of nurses—the American Nurses' Association, the National League of Nurses and the National Association of Public Health Nurses—was attended by the Director as president of the American Nurses' Association, the associate director, four of the supervisors and several members of the staff. The associate director was also a delegate to the convention held in Virginia by the Association for the Prevention of Infant Mortality, and presented there a report on the maternity work of the Henry Street Nursing Service. The Director of the service also read a paper at the convention of the Committee on Standardization of Hospitals

**Advance in
Nurses'
Salaries**

of the American College of Surgeons held at Chicago in October.

It will be noted that the budget for 1917 shows a marked increase over that of the previous year. This is due not only to the wider scope of the work and the enlargement of the staff, but to the fact that in May a salary schedule went into effect that provided the following change: formerly a nurse worked for the first three months at \$60 and thereafter at \$75, with a maximum of \$85, whereas the new schedule provides that for the first year she receives \$75, the second \$80, the third \$85, and at the end of five years \$90. This readjustment was rendered necessary by the increase in the cost of living.

**Enlargement
of Committee**

The enlargement of the committee of the Visiting Nurse Service through the appointment of Mrs. John T. Pratt, Mrs. Vanderbilt Webb, Miss M. Adelaide Nutting and Mrs. Paul Warburg brings to this great field of work the experience of women who are concerned with other social and educational enterprises of importance.

**Valuable
Cooperation
of Staff**

In closing this report I beg to express my appreciation of the hearty and unfailing cooperation of Miss Shatz, the associate director, and of Miss Montanye for her invaluable work in the record office. They, together with the supervisors and the general staff, have helped to make this year one of intense and deep satisfaction.

ANNIE W. GOODRICH
Director of Nurses.

THE VISITING NURSE SERVICE.

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MRS. ARCHIBALD GORDON.	MRS. W. F. TOWLE.
DR. WILLIAM R. JANEWAY.	MRS. WILLIAM G. WILLCOX.
MRS. J. W. WOOD.	



The classes in manual work create the costumes and properties used for Playhouse productions.

CLUBS AND CLASSES OF THE SETTLEMENT.

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

Importance of Club Work

Opportunities for the Child

The House on Henry Street's varied identification with the neighborhood has been the outgrowth of the intimate personal relationship which has been established with individuals through the clubs and classes. The club, because of the elasticity of its program, presents opportunity for the practical application of social beliefs, and is a very real inspiration in the life of its members and leaders. At the present crisis of the world's affairs, the great hope of the future lies in the children. The Settlement is a laboratory for experimentation, and for

**Responsibility
of the
Club Leaders**

many years has been in some measure translating into action, through the clubs and classes, the newer education of today.

The effort has been to give outlet through varied means—play, stories and work—for creative effort; to fire young men and women with enthusiasm and zeal for service; and to stimulate an appreciation for the finer courtesies of life. The club leader's opportunity and responsibility are to enrich life for the child, and to supplement what the school and home cannot give.

**Methods used
in the
Classes**

The classes are of necessity more formal, but the teacher in his or her method and contact with the pupil has an opportunity for the same frank relationship that characterizes the clubs. Teachers with a social viewpoint are selected, and only such class work is introduced as does not duplicate that of the school. A more detailed account of the class work and the point of view that dominates it will be found in another report.

**Personnel
of the Girls'
Department**

The Girls' Department is in the charge of a director, an assistant director, 63 volunteer club leaders and 7 teachers. The 1284 girls in the Department are grouped into 50 clubs, with an enrollment of 860, and 29 classes with an enrollment of 687. These classes include:

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 8 Gymnasium. | 6 Festival Dancing. |
| 1 Folk Dancing. | 1 Social Dancing. |
| 1 Designing. | 1 Junior Choral. |
| 1 Choral. | 2 Modeling. |
| 1 Diction. | The Balalaika Orchestra. |

Club Membership

Club membership begins when the kindergarten graduate is enrolled into a club, and the groupings aim to meet the needs of every age in the neighborhood, until now the ranks include clubs of young married women who started their connection with the Settlement kindergarten. Many of these older club members have moved out of the neighborhood, but continue to meet in the homes of their club leaders. Throughout the city we find these "annexes" of Henry Street's life and inspiration.

Besides the administration of clubs and classes, the Department is responsible for mothers' meetings, the Junior, Intermediate and Senior dances, the Sunday evening "At Homes," the Senior Girls' Organization, and the monthly Staff Meetings. Many friendships have been cemented in the weekly "hike," and it is a usual sight to see three or four parties start off on a Sunday morning, equipped with tea pails, prepared to tramp cross country for the day.

Standards of the Volunteers

So sincere has been the volunteer leader's conception of her obligations to her group that she has often tried to attain professional standards in her work. Her quickened perceptions of their needs has impelled her to take training to develop latent talent, and the simultaneous growth of the club leader and club members is a valued result. The Festival and Dramatic classes and the Vocational Scholarship Department both have developed out of club experiences.

**Club
Leaders'
Course**

To give some preparation based upon the Settlement's experience to a larger number of club leaders, a course has been conducted for two years under the direction of Rita Wallack Morgenthau, Chairman, and the Directors of the Department. There has been an enrollment of approximately 30 students. The course has consisted of lectures upon social measures related to the interests of the young people, upon methods of handling club material, and upon topics that can be used in club programs. Training in manual work and games has been a feature of the course.

**Registrar's
Office**

A registrar's office has been opened, under the supervision of the Department. Its purpose is to bring into one office the data relating to all the members of clubs and classes in the down-town houses of the Settlement. A similar system of records is kept in the branches.

**Service
to the
Community**

The service of this Department is to stimulate members of clubs and classes to a vision of social problems, and through group fellowship not only to broaden their intellectual point of view but, more significant still, to broaden human sympathies and understanding, that service may be given in large measure not only in the immediate neighborhood, but to other communities as well.

COMMITTEE ON GIRLS' WORK.

RITA WALLACK MORGENTHAU, *Chairman.*

ALICE LEWISOHN.

IRENE LEWISOHN.

LILLIAN D. WALD.

ISABEL DWIGHT, *Director.*

HELEN LIBERMAN, *Assistant Director.*

BARBARA REEVES, *Registrar.*

STAFF COUNCIL

LILLIAN D. WALD, *Chairman*

RITA WALLACK MORGENTHAU, *Chairman, Girls' Work*

IRENE LEWISOHN, *Chairman, Class Work*

WARREN C. EBERLE, *Director, Boys' Work*

HARRIET W. KNIGHT, *Director, Younger Boys' Work*

ALICE LEWISOHN, *Chairman, Neighborhood Playhouse*

ISABEL DWIGHT, *Director, Girls' Work*

HELEN LIBERMAN, *Assistant Director, Girls' Work*

BARBARA REEVES, *Registrar*

VIOLA P. CONKLIN



Carpentry classes teach the boys the value of accuracy in work.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

Boys' Work in Wartime

The nervous unrest of war time has re-emphasized the value of the boys' club. Every European country has shown a vast increase in juvenile delinquency. This condition will be duplicated in America unless we profit by European experience, and recognize the exceptional opportunity for the leaders of boys' groups to render a real patriotic service through the stabilizing and character building instrument which the club supplies.

Clubs

Thirty-one volunteer leaders give their services at the Henry Street Settlement directing forty-three active clubs for boys meeting once a week. The ages of the members of these clubs range from eight to twenty. Five less active groups of older

**The Club
as a Social
Factor**

men meet on rarer occasions but still retain their close contact with the Settlement.

The activities of these clubs vary from educational games and stories for the smaller boys to scouting, woodcraft, debates, political and social discussions, studies of trades and trade conditions and dramatic entertainments for the older fellows. The fundamental idea of the club, however, is social and its real value depends not only on the program, but on the personal relation between the adult leader, as counsellor, and the boy; on the extent to which he learns to act in harmonious concert with his fellows in the conduct of the affairs of his club, and also upon the permanent friendships formed with his leader and with others of his group.

**Value of
Club
Association**

The value of this club association is expressed by a former club member, now in charge of the work for Jewish soldiers in a large army cantonment, who reports: "I am doing the things for the men in the camp which we did in our club and they think I am a wonder. The art of meeting and getting along with people in a social way which I acquired at the Settlement is invaluable to me in reaching the people whose support I need."

**Scope of
the Class
Work**

Beside the clubs there are twenty-five classes for the boys. Those in physical training aim at a well-rounded physical development and preparation for life work. Woodwork classes afford an opportunity for boys interested in shop and handicraft work to make articles of furniture needed in the

home. Here in the shop they learn the value of accuracy in work. The art, modeling and story writing classes enable their members to give expression to their artistic tendencies. The classes are divided as follows:

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| 10 Carpentry. | 1 Short Story Writing. |
| 2 Clay Modeling. | 1 Glee Club. |
| 12 Gymnasium. | |

Boys in Military Service

Eighty-four Henry Street men have joined the military and naval forces of the United States since the declaration of war, and three more are directing social work for the soldiers in military cantonments under the direction of the Jewish Welfare Board. Of these eighty-four men sixteen were selected for the National Army, and the others all enlisted. They are distributed in the various branches of the service as follows:

Aviation	3	Motor Truck	1
Coast Artillery	6	Recruiting Service	1
Field Artillery	9	Spruce Production	1
Cavalry	2	Social Work	3
Clerical	1	Naval Reserve	3
Depot Brigade	1	U. S. Navy	4
Engineers	7	Naval Aviation	2
Dental Reserve	4	Ordnance	1
Infantry	20	Quartermaster's Corps. .	6
Medical.....	7		

COMMITTEE ON BOYS' WORK

LILLIAN D. WALD, *Chairman*

WILLIAM A. BOYLAN	RAYMOND FOSDICK
HON. THOMAS C. CRAIN	FRED S. HALL
CHARLES R. CRANE	HERBERT LEHMAN
FELIX WARBURG	WALTER MEYER

WARREN C. EEBERLE, *Director*

A CLUB FOR MOTHERS.

Purposes of the Club

"The Neighbors," a club of older women—for "the promotion of friendship and unity and enlightenment"—has 150 members. The club tries to give its members an insight into American methods and customs that will enable them to share more closely the continually expanding interests of their children and husbands. The boys and girls have their school and clubs; the husband is constantly being stimulated by broader visions gained in his working life, and at the labor gatherings in which he takes part. If the mothers are to understand them, they must comprehend the interests that are developing their families.

Monthly Programs

Meetings are held once a week. On the first Wednesday of each month the club holds its business meeting; on the second a lecture on some vital topic is given by an expert; the third Wednesday program is social, consisting of music, games and refreshments, and on the fourth the leader reads or tells a story of particular interest to the club members which is followed by a discussion. The interest felt by "The Neighbors" in their club is shown by the fact that the average number at each meeting is over 80 women.

Loan and Savings Fund

The club has its own Loan and Savings Fund, in which each member holds shares valued at \$1.00 each. Five cents from the



A cooking demonstration is given each week at the cooperative food store.

dues of 15c goes automatically into this fund each month, and the members may add to this amount whenever they desire. Money may be borrowed from the fund by members in good standing, and repaid at the rate of 25c a week for \$5.00 or 50c a week for \$10.00. The entire capital contributed by club members through dues, voluntary assessments, etc., is now over \$700.00.

Cooperative Food Store

When the prices of food stuff began to soar last winter, the Settlement undertook the experiment of running a grocery store for "The Neighbors" and other mothers of Settlement membership. The store is open

four days a week, and dry staples such as beans, rice, flour, sugar, tea, prunes, etc. and a few canned foods are sold at a very small profit. Demonstrations of economical ways of cooking nourishing food and the use of food substitutes are given once a week in the store. This promises eventually to develop into a cooperative experiment, as the women are discussing the advisability of using their capital, now in the Loan Fund, to finance it.

The New Voters

When the women of New York received the vote last November, the Settlement began at once a more intensive training in citizenship for the new voters, and an English class was opened for the club members. The first enrollment was 20, with an average attendance each of the three nights a week of 19. Recently the number seeking admission to the class has doubled, and a second class is being formed. The Board of Education provides the teachers, and in addition to learning to read and write the language of their adoption, these new voters are receiving instruction from the Settlement in the principles of citizenship, its duties and privileges. The interest in these classes is typified by one woman, who wanted to join the class but could not do so unless her twelve year old daughter, Fanny, would promise to take care of the baby. "Fanny wants me to be American," she explained, "but she don't want it enough to mind the baby." The Settlement was begged to help the daughter realize

Classes in English and Citizenship



English and Citizenship classes are well attended by the "Neighbors."

**Voters'
Information
Bureau**

her mother's need. Now the little girl is singularly proud of the progress Mother is making with her lessons.

In addition to these classes, the Settlement has opened an information bureau two nights each week where the new voters of the neighborhood may come to discuss perplexing questions relating to citizenship and all that it entails. The older women of the neighborhood particularly are showing a keen interest in this new privilege.

VOCATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEE.

Industry and the Child

During the last ten years 486 children have received vocational scholarships and there has been an opportunity to prove the effect of this work on the wage-earning powers of the child. Each year in New York 40,000 boys and girls from fourteen to sixteen years old begin to work, limited as to education and unskilled in any trade or vocation. Children enter industry for a variety of reasons; the most urgent being the pressure to contribute to the family budget. It is so important to safeguard this group by giving them two additional years of training that the Vocational Scholarship Committee, created in 1906, gives assistance, both financial and educational, to fourteen year old children on a basis dignified and efficient, thereby protecting children who are unfortunately situated economically.

Children Eligible for Scholarships

A scholarship of \$3 a week, or \$150 a year, is granted for two years, during which time the child attends a trade or vocational school, or if found more desirable, completes his course in the elementary school. Scholarships are given to children between fourteen and sixteen who are eligible for working papers, and whose families depend on the child's small earning power. As funds are limited, the children usually are selected from the following groups: children particularly talented; children physically or

mentally handicapped and oldest members of large families, who having acquired skill can raise the status of their younger brothers and sisters.

**Plan of
Administration**

A careful study is made of each child to estimate his individual powers, and place him so far as possible in the school best adapted to his abilities. While at school the children are under intensive supervision through home and school visits and weekly interviews in the scholarship office. During the past year there have been 5,994 office interviews; 1,422 home visits; and 218 children have received scholarships.

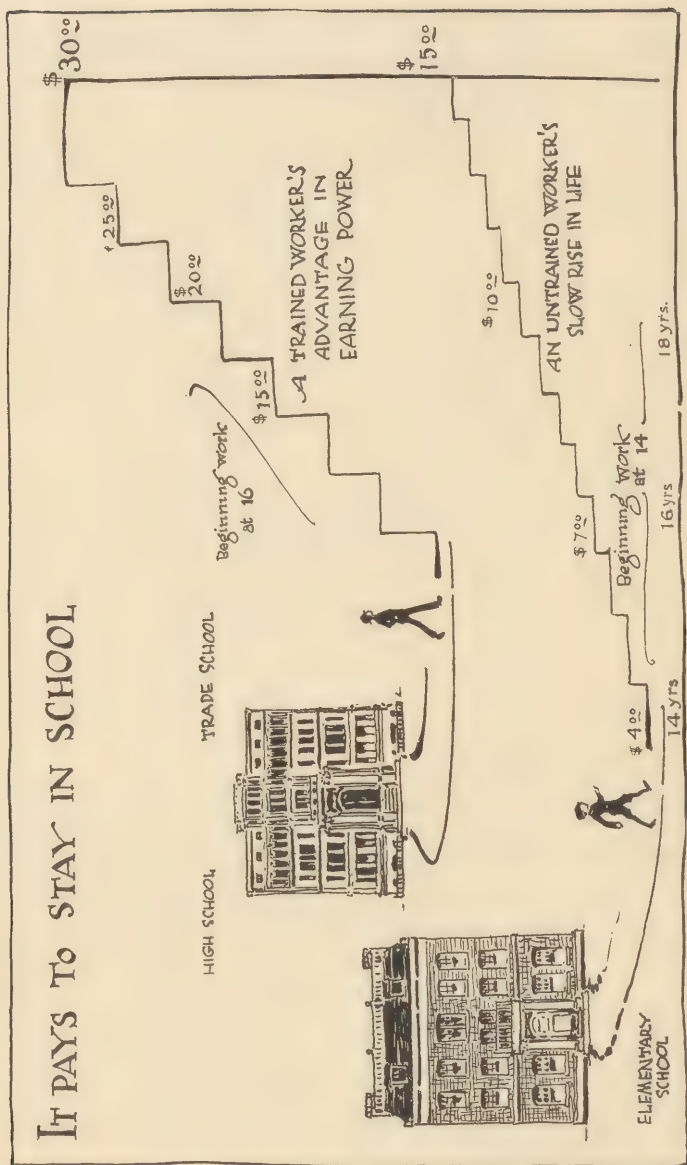
**Encouraging
Results**

The efforts of the Committee have had rich fruition. During these two years of intensive guidance and training, the children acquire skill and maturity. A careful study of their earnings after several years in industry proves them to be materially larger than the earnings of those who have left school at the age of fourteen and gone to work without supplementary trade or technical training.

**Centralizing
Scholarship
Activities**

An interesting development of the work has been its recognition by other groups. To centralize scholarship activities, the Committee offers to assume all administrative expenses for other organizations, and so standardize methods of granting scholarships. The Committee now administers scholarships given by the Charity Organization Society, Young Women's Hebrew Association, Recreation Room and Settlement, and the Home Service Section of the Red Cross.

IT PAYS TO STAY IN SCHOOL



From a chart and figures compiled by the National Child Labor Committee.

**For Children
of Men
in Service**

With a realization of the constructive opportunities of the work as a wartime measure, the Red Cross accepted the Committee's plan to grant and administer scholarships to any child in Manhattan and the Bronx, a member of whose family is now in military service. The funds for these scholarships, now numbering 100, are given by the Red Cross. It is encouraging to have the Red Cross adopt the scholarship plan and state that it is important to conserve child power, our most precious possession, that we may have trained workers for the future. At the moment, the Committee, with the endorsement of the National Civilian Relief Committee, is organizing Red Cross scholarship work in other communities.

A valuable bit of cooperation in this scholarship service has been the connection made with Barnard College, Teachers' College and the School of Philanthropy, whose students assist with the work and receive credit for it.

**Value of
Counsel**

All the Settlement club members receive advice and guidance through this department, and the neighborhood's deep interest in the education of its youth is continually evidenced by the large number of other children who, often with their parents, seek counsel even when financial aid is not asked. To guide the child more effectively, a study was made of the opportunities for trade training and a "Directory of Trade and Vocational Schools" was published and is now being revised.

**Urgent need
for More
Scholarships**

Never has the need for scholarship service been greater. The \$150 goes entirely to the child, as the administrative expenses are assumed by members of the Committee. Daily demands for scholarships increase, and many children whose claims are urgent must be refused for lack of funds.

COMMITTEE ON VOCATIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS

RITA WALLACK MORGENTHAU, *Chairman*

MRS. LEO ARNSTEIN, *Treasurer*

MRS. VICTOR BRENNER

ALICE LEWISOHN

MRS. WILLIAM EHRLICH

IRENE LEWISOHN

MRS. MORTIMER J. FOX

MRS. BERNARD POLLAK

MRS. ALFRED GOLDSMITH

MRS. FLORENCE KELLEY

LILLIAN D. WALD

MARGARET BROWN, *Executive Secretary*

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE BUREAU.

Purpose of the Bureau

The Vocational Guidance Bureau conducted at Public School 147, was organized to register the impressions of those coming in contact with the child in order to guide and direct him to the school or industry best adapted to his abilities. The Board of Education endorsed the plan, but unable to finance it, the experiment was started in 1916 by the Henry Street Settlement. The definite aims of the Bureau are:

Program

1. To keep the child in school as long as possible.
2. To help him discover his natural abilities, and, where possible, to help him decide upon a trade or profession in which these will count.
3. To guide the boy or girl from the elementary school to the trade, technical, professional or other type of school.
4. To persuade parents who cannot afford to let their children graduate from a high school or an elementary school to give them training in some trade.
5. To place children who must go to work in touch with responsible employment agencies.
6. To recommend for scholarships the children who need financial help, so that their school days may be lengthened at least to their sixteenth year.

Model for other Organizations

A year after the creation of the first bureau, a second was opened in another school in the neighborhood, Public School 12. Other organizations in New York and elsewhere already have adopted the idea of a vocational bureau patterned along the lines of the one

administered by the Settlement. For example, there is Miss Pratt's work in Philadelphia, of which she writes:

"While I was studying the greatest need of the girl in Philadelphia and how we might meet it, I visited the Vocational Bureau administered by the Henry Street Settlement. I have seen the work of vocational guidance in Chicago and Boston, but the kind of thing that Henry Street is doing made the greatest appeal to me, and I returned to our Board of Directors to advise that kind of guidance in the public schools of Philadelphia. They accepted the recommendation, and we are now attempting similar work here."

**Methods
Employed**

The method employed is that of interviewing all the children of the graduating class and all other children in the school who will be fourteen within the year. The interview with each child is followed by conferences with the principal, teachers, school doctor, school nurse, attendance officer, club leaders, and parents in school and in the home. By means of these interviews and conferences the Vocational Councilors obtain a composite view of each child, which enables them to form some estimate of his potentialities and the general line he should follow. From March 1916 to November 1917, the Vocational Councilors gave advice to 1,182 children. This involved 4,730 interviews, 809 home visits and 1,710 conferences with teachers and principals. To test the value of the advice given the Bureau will follow up for two years all children who go to work upon leaving elementary school, and also all children who pass on to a secondary or trade school.

**Number of
Children
Interviewed**

**Outside
Resources**

The Bureau has made use of the entire Henry Street Settlement plant; the clubs, classes, study-room, nursing department, shops, gymnasium, playgrounds and country places. When the pre-vocational classes in the neighboring schools are overcrowded the boy or girl is sent to the Settlement shop to secure his initial experience in one of the numerous classes in practical arts. During the past winter carefully selected slides and films illustrating industries and other subjects allied to the life and interests of the child have been shown and explained to the school children at the Neighborhood Playhouse of the Henry Street Settlement. In addition to these nearby resources the Bureau comes into frequent touch with the Child Labor Committee; the relief organizations; the clinics and hospitals; the Big Brother and Sister Movement; and other schools and agencies in the city.

**Cooperating
Agencies****Volunteer
Helpers**

Much of the intensive work of the Bureau is only possible through the service of volunteers, and these come from many sources. Definite arrangements have been made with Barnard College, Teachers' College and the Training School for Community Workers, for their students to secure field work through the Bureau's Office.

**Bureau's
Efforts
Present and
Future**

To summarize the efforts of the Bureau: it is directing the child for the immediate future; it is attempting to arouse in those parents who are uninformed, a consciousness of their active responsibility for the future; it is cooperating with the school in

**Vocational
Guidance
and the
War**

an effort to present a broader aspect of education and industry; and it is giving an opportunity for students and volunteers to secure vocational experience. Plans for the future include the acquiring of more industrial information; the publishing of industrial pamphlets with texts suitable for the parent and child; industrial expeditions for the children through representative factories, and lectures on industrial subjects given in the school assembly.

Now more than ever, the Bureau realizes the importance of guiding and directing the children effectively. Since the war, wages for unskilled work have almost doubled, and it takes vision on the part of the child and parent to withstand the immediate opportunities opened up by this situation and to appreciate that the skilled worker is a more effective human being as well as a greater asset to the community. The efforts of the Bureau are intensified to conserve the power of the children that they may be the trained workers of the future.

COMMITTEE ON VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE.

RITA WALLACK MORGENTHAU, *Chairman*

MARGARET BROWN

DR. G. STRAUBENMULLER,

DR. WILLIAM KOTTMAN,

Acting City Supt. of Schools

Principal, P. S. 147

MISS WALKER,

IRENE LEWISOHN

Principal, P. S. 12

LILLIAN D. WALD

RUTH JENNINGS, *Vocational Councilor*

LUCY ROSE MORGENTHAU, *Vocational Councilor*



The Festival Dancers in "Petrouchka"

THE NEIGHBORHOOD PLAYHOUSE.

Art and our Neighbors

The main purposes of the Neighborhood Playhouse have been expressed by Miss Wald in "The House on Henry Street": "It is our hope that the Playhouse, identified with the neighborhood, may capture and hold something of the poetry and idealism that belong to the people, and open the door of opportunity for messages in drama and dance and song and story."

From the point of view of our national development, especially in craftsmanship, there can be no greater mistake than the failure to use the treasures so many of our

**Early Efforts
to use
their Gifts**

foreign-born citizens bring with them—beautiful and patient craft work, folk-lore, music and song, and in the new generation, the ardent and colorful temperament which best expresses itself in the interpretive arts of the drama and the dance.

The Playhouse began humbly at the Henry Street Settlement some twelve years ago. On a portable stage with a setting of hemlock boughs, a group of young club members by means of choral chants and rhythmic movement interpreted some of their religious traditions. Crude as these efforts were, they showed that the children possessed gifts of emotion and interpretation. Furthermore, the older generation composing the audience were profoundly impressed by the reverent and dignified presentation of their ancient lore and ethical ideals through universal symbols.

**Spirit
of the
Festivals**

These festivals have been the inspiration of much of the subsequent work. Though year by year the standard of production grows more exacting, the spirit is that of the first festivals, where every effort of the individual was strained towards the rounding out of the whole. For even in the very early days, cooperation in a thing of beauty was the desired achievement, rather than the over-emphasis of any individual talent. That spirit, happily, has endured, for many of the players now appearing on the Playhouse stage received their first impulse towards dramatic interpretation in the dancing and miming of the festivals. The first



Dance is the neighborhood's most spontaneous form of expression.

The First Plays

plays were given by a group of boys and girls recruited from the Settlement clubs under the direction of the present producing staff. They were immeasurably aided and inspired by the genius and high ideals of Sarah Cowell Le Moyne. The initial dramatic production was a play based upon the Russian Revolution, "The Shepherd," by Olive Dargan, and was given in Clinton Hall where plays were presented for the next two seasons.

Building of the Playhouse

The response of the community to these plays and festivals warranted a more continuous effort, and the Neighborhood Playhouse was built in 1915. In 1917 an adjoining building in Pitt Street was added, and the present plant is now completely self-contained; that is, it houses every essential for a simple yet adequate theatrical production.

Maintenance of the Theatre

Believing that the theatre is a vital necessity of community life, this building was endowed, thus enabling the Henry Street Settlement to continue its experiments in what may be called a socialized art. Special funds provide for the maintenance of the building and the salaries of the staff, and the cost of class instruction is included in the general budget of the girls' and boys' work.

Playhouse Workshops

The Playhouse workshops may be roughly divided into two departments: that of designing and executing the stage sets and costumes, and that of dramatic interpretation. The former consists, first, of classes in drawing, especially as applied to practical crafts. Here the theory of design is taught, and here, too, the relation between the crafts of the older countries and our own is maintained. It is especially gratifying to see children bring and proudly display some of the lovely work done by mother or grandmother in the old country, or "teach teacher" an odd and alluring bit of crochet-work or a quaint embroidery stitch. This feeling of reciprocity, of mutual give and take, between those who belong to the older American citizenship and those who come from the new, is one of the most wholesome phases of the Playhouse work.

Old Crafts in the New World

Making of Costumes and Sets

The costumes, properties and settings for all productions are designed and executed in the shop at the top of the new building at 8 Pitt Street. This shop opens upon the roof of the Neighborhood Playhouse. The

carpentry and painting are done in the space provided back of the stage. Sets are usually designed and carried out under the personal direction of the artist, master and pupils working together. Not only the young people of the neighborhood assist in this department, but a large number of volunteer workers from other communities, and there is a constant interchange of ideas and ideals as well as of new viewpoints in regard to the work itself.

**Music
Division**

The Dramatic Department may be subdivided into classes in music, dance and dramatic interpretation. The music division is principally engaged in choral work for festivals and occasional community singing. In June 1916 the Balalaika Orchestra was organized, and has devoted itself chiefly to the study of Russian folk music. In co-operation with the Festival Dancers it has contributed a number of interesting programs.

**Festival
Dancing and
Pantomime**

The classes in festival dancing and pantomime are many and fully attended by both boys and girls from 6 years of age up. Of all the arts, the dance seems the natural expression of joy and youth. Nothing in the whole Playhouse has developed more enthusiasm and spontaneous response. In addition to the regular teaching staff, such well known artists as Louis Chalif, Ratan Devi, Roshanara and Michio Itow have generously offered instruction to selected groups.

**Dramatic
Interpretation**

The division of dramatic interpretation conducts classes in diction and plastique,

but most of the study is carried on through intensive rehearsals and individual training for parts.

Week-end Productions

In considering the week-end productions, one must begin with those of the youngest students. Nothing more absorbing to audience and performers can be imagined than a Saturday matinee of, let us say, Debussy's "Toy Box," danced and mimed by children of from six to fourteen years. An admission fee of ten cents is charged. Lines of empty baby carriages, beside the door often indicate that there is no age limit to the patrons of these performances.

Repertoire of the Festival Dancers

Saturday and Sunday evenings are devoted to productions by the older groups of the Neighborhood Players and the Festival Dancers. With the exception of Stravinsky's "Petrouchka" and Debussy's "Toy Box," the festivals and pantomimes which compose the repertoire of the Festival Dancers have been drawn from the epics, from legends and folk-lore, with music sometimes composed by young American musicians. Among these productions have been "Jephthah's Daughter," music by Lilia Mackay-Cantell, and "The Kairn of Koridwen," music by Charles T. Griffes.

First Productions of New Plays

Many worthwhile plays, especially those of the foreign stage, have found their first production in this country at the Neighborhood Playhouse. Here Lord Dunsany, the Quinteros, Violet Pearn and others have received their first American recognition.



*The Neighborhood Players produced Browning's "Pippa Passes"
as a tribute to Sarah Cowell Le Moyne.*

Yiddish Plays and Visiting Artists

Besides productions by the Playhouse groups, several week-ends each season are devoted to plays in Yiddish by Yiddish writers and translations into Yiddish of modern or classic plays. In addition, many distinguished artists and their companies have given performances. Among them have been Ellen Terry, Yvette Guilbert, Emanuel Reicher, Edith Wynne Matthison, and Ethel Barrymore. The contributions of these artists are an invaluable service which the Playhouse has been privileged to offer its audience.

Mid-week Programs

Besides contributing to the week-end productions, artists are glad to appear in the interludes of the mid-week program, because of the inspiration of playing to

**Social Life
at the
Playhouse**

an audience which daily demonstrates its appreciation and enthusiasm. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, and certain Saturday matinees, the Playhouse is open at an admission of 5 cents for performances of the best motion picture films and a "specialty" consisting of music, instrumental or vocal, one-act plays, or national or interpretive dancing. Although motion pictures are far from an ideal dramatic experience, still these programs afford an opportunity for dignified recreation at a price within the reach of all, and one which old and young enjoy together.

Social life for Playhouse members centers around the Le Moyne Club, which has its pretty club room in the Pitt Street annex. All who work for the productions at the Playhouse may belong, meeting informally or coming together for conferences on subjects of mutual interest. The Tracteir, or Russian "tea house," decorated by class members under the direction of Esther Peck, is a favorite gathering place of Neighborhood friends. Luncheon and dinner are served every day.

**Exhibitions
in the
Foyer**

Exhibitions of stage designs and the work of modern artists are shown from time to time in the Playhouse foyer. Here, too, on week-end nights is a bookstall directed by the Sunwise Turn, Inc., where printed plays and books on the drama can be purchased.

Ideals and Obligations

The directors of the Neighborhood Playhouse have reached the conclusion that the standard of the players and the response on the part of the audience show that the original purposes of the Playhouse have met with at least a partial fulfillment. This only stimulates in them the belief that the future holds a yet more important obligation—to regard and carry out productions, not only as a social community expression, but also in accord with the fine and rare ideals of art which their players and their public and they themselves share as a common bond.

PLAYHOUSE COMMITTEE.

LILLIAN D. WALD	ALICE LEWISOHN
RITA WALLACH MORGENTHAU	IRENE LEWISOHN
MAX MORGENTHAU JR.	HELEN ARTHUR
YVETTE GUILBERT	AGNES B. MORGAN

Honorary Member

PRODUCING STAFF.

ALICE LEWISOHN	HELEN ARTHUR
IRENE LEWISOHN	AGNES B. MORGAN

AND

THE PRESIDENT OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD PLAYERS

THE PLAYTIME OF THE YEAR.

Vacation Days

When summer comes the whole Settlement goes a-holidaying. From September to June its various clubs and classes have been bound together by a common interest in stimulating work and definite programs. But July and August are vacation time, and to provide for the people, old and young, who have been pent up in the city all winter long, an opportunity for recreation and a breath of country air, the Settlement lays aside its winter program, and play and rest are the keynotes of its activities. After such a winter of strain and hardship as that we have just passed through, this need for relaxation and the wholesome stimulus of fresh air and play is more than ever pressing.

On the Playhouse Roof

Both in the city and in the country every opportunity is seized for this really necessary relaxation. The roof of the Neighborhood Playhouse is the downtown center of activities. During the daytime a trained leader directs the younger children in play, dancing and games, including on very hot days "hosing" the youngsters with a garden hose. The girls and boys enjoy the classes in manual work that are held in the workrooms and gymnasium. The many spare hours of vacation time are interestingly occupied in the "shop" and the desire to create is satisfied and stimulated. The manual

"Shop"



The boys at Camp Henry do the "chores" on a cooperative basis.

work fulfills the two-fold standard the Settlement tries to emphasize in all that it teaches, of being both useful and beautiful. At the close of their quiet hours in the shop, the children join the others on the Playhouse roof for games and exercise.

Henry Street's Playground

The old site of the Children's Aid Society school on the corner of Henry and Gouverneur Streets is now the property of the Settlement. As soon as funds are secured a building will be erected to house certain activities which now over-crowd their quarters, and new ones which press for accommodation. Until that time comes the lot is used for a playground. It has been fenced in and equipped with swings and slides, and trained leaders, a man for the boys and a woman for the girls, take charge every day.

Day Parties

In the evening the mothers and fathers, suitably accompanied by baby carriages and babies, sit around on the benches that encircle the playground. The average attendance of the children last summer was 3500 weekly.

Never a morning passes during the summer months that does not see at least one, and often as many as six, day parties, each composed of twenty-five children or mothers, start off for the country, parks and beaches. During July and August last year 1459 people went on these day outings from Henry Street; 1550 from the 79th Street House, and 789 from Lincoln House. In addition, three staunch friends of the Settlement throw open their country estates every summer for weekly parties of children. At one of these estates bathing is a special attraction, at another a model farm, and the third has a large field for baseball. The children highly prize this special hospitality, carrying away memories of their good times that make a lasting impression on them and are talked over for many years thereafter.

Motor Rides for Mothers and Babies

During the summer of 1916 when the terrible epidemic of infantile paralysis came upon us, the day parties had to be stopped because the children were forbidden to use the street cars. It seemed more necessary than ever that some of the tired mothers and littlest children should have a breath of country air, and through ever sympathetic friends a large sight-seeing automobile was placed at the disposal of the Settlement.



The Playhouse roof is used as a summer playground.

Every day it carried the mothers with their bundles and babies and smaller children for a trip to the seashore. Last summer the Settlement was fortunate enough to have the automobile again during August. Seventy people at a time were conveyed to the country for a day's outing, a charge of 10 cents for each mother with a baby in arms and 5 cents for each older child helping slightly toward the cost.

Country Places

Henry Street has six country places. Two of these, the farm at Yorktown Heights and "The Rest," the convalescent home at Grand View, are open all the year round. In addition, Miss Beazley, one of the nurses, has a farmhouse in Rockland County, New York, at her special disposal. Here she sends patients throughout the year from

among the Italian people to whom she devotes her services.

The Farm

The farmhouse in Yorktown Heights is used for the smallest children. Early in June the little kindergarten tots are taken there by their teachers, to be followed in July and August by parties of older children, who go in groups of 26 at a time for vacations of two weeks duration.

House in the Woods

On the same grounds is the House in the Woods for older girls, a beautiful home nestled in the trees, with screened verandas and sleeping porches. All the girls learn to swim in a large outdoor swimming pool, and basket ball, hikes, outdoor games and classes in manual work fill up their days. The original capacity of the House in the Woods of 23 girls has been expanded to accommodate week-end parties, and in addition the older club members are given permission to camp over Saturdays and Sundays on the grounds, sleeping out of doors, bringing their own food, and cooking it themselves.

Riverholm for older Girls

Riverholm, at Grand-View-on-Hudson, is open in the summer months for the senior girls. The house is built by the side of the river, with wide porches overhanging the water, and there are splendid opportunities for boating and bathing. Riverholm, like the other country homes, has outgrown its capacity. The house accommodates 14 girls, but so great was the demand last summer that an old barn was converted into a week-end house where ten extra girls went



Twenty-three boys spent last summer at Camp and raised twenty-three fine crops of vegetables.

Country Air for Sick Babies

out every Saturday after their work was over, to return to the city in time for their Monday morning duties. Riverholm is near enough to New York to admit of the girls having their friends spend Sunday with them.

One of the friends of the Settlement gives up her century-old country home at Montclair every summer to the convalescent babies and their mothers. The furniture is removed and the house refurnished to accommodate 35 mothers, sick babies, and the little brothers and sisters who are too young to be left at home. They come from all parts of the city, sent by the visiting nurses.

The Boys' Camp

Opportunity for summer recreation for the boys is provided at Camp Henry, located

at Mahopac Falls in Putnam County, a combination of lake, woods, athletic fields, orchard, gardens and sunny open spaces for lodges that it would be hard to equal anywhere within fifty miles of New York. The camp is open from the middle of June until Labor Day, and the boys go for two weeks each.

**Cooperative
Plan of
the Camp**

The boys themselves perform the work of the camp on a cooperative basis, all of them participating in the tasks of providing wood, pumping water, caring for the camp grounds, looking after the tables and cleaning the dishes. Besides this, every camper must look after his own cot and help in cleaning the lodges. Much of the construction work around the camp is also the work of the boys. The camp activities include athletic sports, swimming, boating, camp fire entertainments, and much attention is given to woodcraft education.

**Farmers from
Henry Street**

During last summer twenty-three boys lived from June 1st to the middle of September at the camp, and in cooperation with the National Farm Garden Association planted small tracts of land with vegetables for the use of their families. The boys in this group were given instruction concerning soils, cultivation, fertilizers, plant diseases and the care of garden produce, and at the close of the summer returned to the city with a harvest of fresh vegetables for winter use. This was so successful an experiment that from now on garden work and farm educa-

**More Country
Homes Needed**

tion are to be permanent features of the camp.

In all 1059 people secured vacations of two weeks each through the Settlement last summer, and the demand was by no means met. Members of the clubs and classes were given preference, but many other children from all parts of the city appealed to Henry Street for country vacations. The available space was never unoccupied. The Settlement, however, feels that its present country homes have been outgrown, and must be enlarged to provide room for all the boys and girls who will need a breath of country air next summer.

SEVENTY-NINTH STREET HOUSE.

Effects of the War

Though the Seventy-ninth Street Branch is now beginning to feel the loss of members of the senior clubs, due to the older boys enlisting or being drafted, the House is filled to overflowing with intermediate and junior members. They need the association more than the older boys, but the Settlement misses the faithful work of the more experienced men who have been doing much for it of late years. Thirty-eight have already gone, and more are going. Those who remain try to make up for the absent ones, and it is an interesting fact that with so many calls on everyone, there are more club leaders than ever before.

The high cost of living has been felt most keenly, and has forced many of the boys and girls to work. Most of the high school children and some in the lower school are working in the evenings, and many of their mothers are doing extra work. The Settlement notices a sudden burgeoning among the boys, probably caused by the added responsibilities due to the war.

House's Activities

The house's activities are divided into thirty-nine clubs and classes. The classes include:

Sewing.	Music.	Printing.
Knitting.	Dressmaking.	Dramatic societies.
Basketry.	Civic and occupational therapy.	



*The 79th Street House celebrated Shakespeare's Birthday
with a street festival.*

Clubs and Classes

There are two women's clubs with a membership of 100; one Boy Scout and two Girl Scout troops. The total club membership is about 700, and includes people of many races. One club of twelve members represents eight different nationalities whose various characteristics are being harmonized through closer contact and understanding of each other.

The House paper printed by the boys on their own press in their tiny printing room is a lively and interesting record of each month's doings. The ball programs and other House printing are also done by the boys.

The club members have evolved a bank-

**Records of
the Past
Year**

ing system which has been in existence three years. During the eight months it was open last year it saved for its members \$1,200.

Last summer nearly 1800 women and children were taken or sent on outings, and during the Christmas season 500 children were given parties through the kindness of friends of the House.

An important, if not the most important, event of the last year was the formation of a Committee of Friends and Neighbors who are assisting in the management of the Settlement.

**Service
of
Members**

The House members show an increasing interest in outside affairs. The House is now an auxiliary of the Red Cross and has a workroom where volunteers may come to sew and knit. All the women's and girls' clubs are working for the Red Cross, and in the recent drive the House took in \$65 from its neighbors and club members. A thousand dollars in Liberty Bonds were taken by members and residents, and the Boy Scouts solicited \$2,000 more. Clubs and club members have taken \$200 worth of war stamps, and many of the girls are members of the Consumers League and the Inter-settlement Association.

**Tree
Planting**

In the spring, through the House's efforts, 76 trees were planted on adjoining blocks, making with those planted the previous year over one hundred. The moral effect of this tree planting has been to give the House a higher standing with its neighbors, and to draw the community more

closely together. It is hoped that greater civic pride will be roused by this neighborhood interest in beautifying the street.

New Annex

The house adjoining the Seventy-ninth Street House has been purchased to be used as headquarters for the Henry Street visiting nurses engaged in special maternity work in that section of the city. Alterations are under way, and a doorway is to be cut through from one house to the other, so that the night nurses and students living in this new building may have access to the Settlement's dining room for their meals. The branch center for the visiting nurses now in the Seventy-ninth Street House will be transferred to this new building, as soon as the alterations are completed, thereby releasing some much-needed additional space in the Settlement for club and class work.

79th STREET HOUSE COMMITTEE.

MISS ACKLEY	MRS. WARFIELD LONGCOPE
MARY ALEXANDER	MRS. ALLEN TUCKER
MRS. WILLIAM APPLETON	LILLIAN D. WALD
MRS. DAVIS JOHNSON	MRS. VANDERBILT WEBB
MRS. JEAN GORDON HANSON, <i>Head Worker</i>	

LINCOLN HOUSE.

Founding of the House

The Henry Street Settlement makes no discrimination between race, color, and religion. A special effort, however, has been made for the colored people which had its origin in a request from one of the nurses of the Henry Street staff who wished to serve her people further. Mrs. Edward S. Harkness, through whose interest colored nurses had first been engaged, provided the means to establish social work in that section of the city then known as San Juan Hill. It started with a tiny store on West 61st Street that was fitted up as a club room. Later larger quarters were secured in 60th Street, and the house was named Stillman House in memory of Mrs. Harkness' father. The activities expanded and Stillman House joined forces with two other organizations in the neighborhood, the Walton Kindergarten and the Lincoln Day Nursery; the present house on 63rd Street was rented, and the name changed to Lincoln House. The Settlement works in cooperation with the churches in that district, and is headquarters for the Urban League. It is in close touch with the social activities of its neighborhood, and is the center of its community interests, several of which already have become treasured traditions.

Allied Activities

Of these the annual Thanksgiving dinner is perhaps the most popular. It is given in



It is hard to pick the prize winner at the Lincoln House Annual Baby Show.

Thanksgiving at Lincoln House

the Settlement for the old people of the neighborhood, the food being prepared by the various members of the mother's clubs. From 100 to 125 people sit down to dinner. The custom is to invite the oldest guest present to say grace, and one old sister had the honor of doing this every year until her death last summer at 96 years old. Her prayer for each Thanksgiving dinner was the same:

"Lord bless us in the coming years as you have in the past, and bless the friends that prepare for us poor creatures. Always keep us bound in the love of Jesus. Bless me as my head is blooming for the grave. Amen."

Annual Baby Show

The expenses of the Thanksgiving party are met by the proceeds from the Lincoln House Annual Baby Show which takes place

at the end of October. Mrs. Wilson, the maternity nurse in the Columbia Hill district, originated this baby show because of her pride in the fine babies she helps to bring up. About 150 babies under two years old take part in the parade that marches through the neighboring streets and then passes in review before the judges who gather in the Lincoln House gymnasium. After each baby has received a prize, the mothers are addressed by an authority on baby welfare, and the visitors are invited to buy some of the tempting cakes made by the good cooks among the mothers.

Welfare Exhibit

Another community custom is the Columbus Hill Welfare Exhibit which lasts for a week every April, and is held at Lincoln House and in the cooperating churches and organizations of the districts. Anyone in the neighborhood having something to show may place it on exhibition—sewing, cooking, carpentry work, basket weaving, etc.; the handiwork of men, women and children is represented. Spelling bees, contests in dancing, athletics, singing, cooking, etc., are held on different nights and ribbons awarded. The exhibit is organized by a permanent committee of neighbors with Lincoln House as headquarters.

“The Tree of Light”

Other festivals, such as Christmas, Easter, Washington's, and Lincoln's Birthdays, are celebrated with appropriate ceremonies, of which the most distinctive is the “Tree of Light.” Every Christmas the tree is drawn

through the streets of the neighborhood on a truck, followed by a chorus of children singing carols. The neighbors stand on the fire-escapes holding "sparklers" or join the children in the street to share in the singing, and the carols are a particular joy to the old folks and the sick who can hear them through their windows. This quaint custom was first conceived by Miss Emerson, one of the devoted members of the Settlement. Last December an invitation was given to the children of Lincoln House to join the Community Chorus at Madison Square on Christmas Day. One hundred and twenty children led the colored soldiers from Camp Upton in the carol singing around the community Christmas tree.

Farm Gardens

In summer the interest of the Lincoln House children centers around their farm gardens at 218th Street, where under the guidance of a trained teacher the boys and girls are taught the rudiments of intensive farming. There were 55 plots under cultivation last summer, the children going every Tuesday and Friday to care for their beans, cabbages, lettuce, etc. Twelve of their mothers accompanied them and worked on larger plots. These women were given permission to farm with the children in an effort to offset the high prices of garden produce prevalent last year. As a stimulus to interest in the garden work, an exhibition of farm garden products was held at Lincoln House last September and blue ribbons awarded for the five best gardens as well as for the three best

of the year before. In addition to the group of farmers, day parties of mothers and children leave Lincoln House every summer morning for the parks and beaches, and a rich reward to a few is the opportunity to spend two weeks in one of the Henry Street country homes or the camp for boys. A time also is set apart at the farm in Montclair for the colored mothers and babies.

The Play Street

Sixty-third Street is closed for play. About three years ago a child was killed while playing in the street. The excited neighbors gathered at Lincoln House to seek a remedy, and as a result a petition was presented to the Police Commissioner signed by 1200 neighbors. Their request was granted, and since then the block is closed to traffic during the hours when the children are out of school. During the first years the neighbors themselves made out a time schedule and took turns in watching the children and guiding their play, until the Parks and Playgrounds Association provided a trained leader to direct the games.

Music

The colored child's instinctive love of music is recognized at Lincoln House and some effort made to foster it through chorus singing and by lessons in piano and violin for individuals. The teachers are from the Music School Settlement in Harlem of which Lincoln House is a branch.

The average monthly attendance at Lincoln House during the past year was 4060, and the complete list of the House's activities includes:

Clubs and Classes

The Nursing Service.
Mothers' Clubs.
Kindergarten.
Basket Ball.
Gymnasium.
Dressmaking and Sewing.
Cooking and Household Arts.
Carpentry.
Music—Vocal and Instrumental.
Dancing—Folk, Festival and Social.
City History Club.
Lectures and Exhibits.
Neighborhood Meetings for Civic Improvement.
Socials.
Festivals.
Fresh Air Work.
Farm Gardening Classes.
Playground.

National Service

In every department interest is now being taken in war work. The Lincoln House service flag contains 15 stars, and old and young show themselves anxious to serve in whatever capacity possible. Their spirit is a gratifying reflection of the training the Settlement has endeavored to give through the various clubs, classes and community gatherings, which like those of the parent house on Henry Street, aim to inspire a high conception of Democracy and citizenship.

LINCOLN HOUSE COMMITTEE.

LILLIAN D. WALD, *Chairman*

VIOLA P. CONKLIN, *Secretary and Treasurer*

MRS. FRANCIS C. BARLOW

MRS. HENRY G. LEACH

MRS. S. M. CAULDWELL

MRS. E. P. ROBERTS

MRS. ALBERT J. ERDMANN

KATHERINE W. SEWALL

EUGENE KINCKLE JONES

DR. GEORGE H. SIMS

MRS. ERNEST F. WALTON

ELIZABETH WALTON

BYRDIE H. HAYNES, *Head Worker*

FINANCIAL NEEDS.

To place the educational service of the
HENRY STREET SETTLEMENT,
especially the work of the VISITING NURSES, on a less
hazardous financial basis.

A MILLION DOLLAR FUND

For the VISITING NURSE SERVICE:

- To keep *the nurses in the field*, that the babies may be saved and the public health guarded. \$1250 a year covers the salary and expenses of each nurse.
- To erect a *central administration building* for the nursing service.
- To extend the work of the *complete maternity service* administered by the nurses to other sections of the city. (See page 15).
- To train a larger body of *student nurses* for service at home and abroad. (See page 20).

For the EDUCATIONAL SERVICE:

- To erect a *building* on the property at the corner of Henry and Gouverneur Streets owned by the Settlement, to accommodate its many *clubs and classes* now overflowing their present quarters, and to provide space for the administrative work.
- To grant *Vocational Scholarships* of \$150 each yearly to keep 14 year old boys and girls in school for an additional two years. (See page 44).
- To enlarge the *Permanent Fund*, that the Settlement's training in the ideals of Democracy and "Universal Brotherhood" may reach a continually greater number of the "new Americans" in our city.

Enclosed find my check for \$..... toward the
Permanent and Deficiency Fund of the Henry Street Settlement,
to be applied to.....

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

DATE.....

(Please specify whether contribution is for the *Nursing* or *Educational*
Service, and make check payable to The Henry Street Settlement, 265 Henry
Street, New York.)

Enclosed find my check for \$. as an
Annual Contribution to the Henry Street Settlement, to be
applied to.

NAME.

ADDRESS.

DATE.

(Please specify whether contribution is for the *Nursing* or *Educational*
Service, and make check payable to The Henry Street Settlement, 265 Henry
Street, New York.)

OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

In planning this report of the Settlement, we had hoped for space to record the name of each contributor whose gift of service or of money had made possible the work that is reported. As the little volume goes to press, it is found impossible to give the many pages necessary for the long list without omitting or seriously abbreviating the chronicle set forth. After conferring with givers, both large and small, and with those who serve in clubs and classes in the main house and its branches, it has been decided that the list be omitted and that a general acknowledgment be made. This, therefore, is addressed to "Our Contributors."

Without you the Settlement could not exist. It is vital because you are many and are increasing every year. You are those who give in sums large enough to place nurses in the homes of the people; to support the convalescent and country homes, and to keep the children in school where they are receiving industrial education. Among you also are contributors who give in small sums that evidence genuine sacrifice and touching gratitude because you have the service of the money of others for the city's poorest and neediest. Among you are those who have sent flowers and books and blankets and clothes and Ford runabouts for the nurses and baby layettes and crutches and soft old linen and fresh vegetables and many, many good things that have been put to good use.

Among you are those who have given precious service in the homes, in the clubs, the classes, the Playhouse, the

playground, the gymnasium, the bandage making, the study rooms, the lecture platform, the work-shops, the offices, as solicitors, investigators, on committees, etc., etc. There is not a department in the Settlement that could maintain its standards without you—you who give all of your time so generously, without stint, without thought of self; and you who give your talents for such time as you can spare from your other responsibilities.

That we need more money, more nurses, more able volunteers is a tribute to the work and the workers. You are serving the country in its need, and never was there greater need nor greater opportunity.

LILLIAN D. WALD

Head Worker.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE VISITING NURSE SERVICE FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1917.

INCOME

Fees	\$11566.75
Contributions	73254.05
Industrial and Insurance Companies	51056.18
Total.....	<u>\$135876.98</u>
Deficit for the year 1917.....	23051.80
	<u>\$158928.78</u>

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	\$135653.03
Nursing Expense (other than salaries) Medical supplies, Nurses' Equipment, carfares, rent of nurses' offices, stationery, postage and printing, telephone, etc.	23275.75
	<u>\$158928.78</u>

SUMMARY

Deficit for the year 1917	\$23051.80
Less Balance January 1, 1917 (not included)	233.77
	<u>\$22818.03</u>
Less Income from Permanent and Deficiency Fund (see page 88)	18039.26
Actual Deficit December 31, 1917	<u>\$4778.77</u>

FINANCIAL REPORT OF SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 31, 1917.

I N C O M E

	Contributions	Fees and Club Rent	Other Income	Total
Boys' Work	\$811.34	\$329.19	—	\$1140.53
Dancing School	—	39.40	—	39.40
Pensions and Relief	1720.39	—	—	1720.39
Girls' Work	4110.04	—	—	5090.40
Holiday	814.75	539.26	441.10	814.75
Library and Study	—	—	—	—
Lincoln House	2424.68	83.15	—	2507.83
Manual Training	1526.00	—	99.41	1625.41
Vocational Guidance Bureau	505.00	—	—	505.00
Alva Scholarships	2223.78	—	—	2223.78
Vocational Scholarships	510.00	—	900.00	1410.00
Seventy-ninth Street House	14101.50	—	46.25	14147.75
Summer Work (in town)	1311.43	205.86	—	1517.29
	2884.03	524.83	—	3408.86
Total	\$32942.94	\$1721.69	\$1486.76	\$36151.39

	E X P E N D I T U R E S	Balance or (D) Deficit Jan. 1, 1917	Balance or (D) Deficit Dec. 31, 1917
Boys' Work	\$3180.77	\$26.27	\$2860.41*
Dancing School	3830.07	3207.08	1788.81
Pensions and Relief	—	1246.46	D 1093.29**
Girls' Work	—	261.66	501.47
Holiday	—	—	D 1143.96*
Library and Study	—	—	D 69.01**
Lincoln House	708.73	—	353.73
Manual Training	2280.72	12.24	491.19
Vocational Guidance Bureau	1298.92	1811.34	D 934.67
Alva Scholarships	1918.25	2396.15	D 1107.04**
Vocational Scholarships	2731.27	1644.99	332.68
Seventy-ninth Street House	597.00	15472.91	5209.04
Summer Work (in town)	1042.92	1835.91	D 318.62*
	59.04	2315.71	D 691.56
Total	\$18181.15	\$42988.36	\$2765.78

* Covered by Income from Permanent and Deficiency Fund, see page 88.
** Pledged by Contributors.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1917.

	I N C O M E			
	Contributions	Rent	Other Income	Total
General Fund	\$26.00	—	\$438.01	\$464.01
Lincoln House	3433.30	—	—	3433.30
Care of Henry Street Buildings	4702.15	2529.00	1113.04	\$344.19
Salaries (Administrative office)	824.00	—	—	824.00
Seventy-ninth Street House	1377.00	—	115.36	1492.36
Total.....	\$10362.45	\$2529.00	\$1666.41	\$14557.86

	E X P E N D I T U R E S					
	Salaries and Wages	Rent	Light and Heat	Purchase and Upkeep of Equip.	Repairs and Alterations Etc.	Postage and Printing, Other Exp.
General Fund	—	—	—	\$799.76	—	—
Lincoln House	\$1412.61	\$1500.00	\$442.83	53.59	\$1068.04	\$348.76
Care of Henry St. Bldgs.,	3877.17	870.00	4243.29	176.88	54.46	75.39
Salaries (Administ. Office)	1741.95	—	—	—	—	426.69
Seventy-ninth St. House.,	1282.03	—	458.67	108.60	342.43	68.05
Total.....	\$8313.76	\$2370.00	\$5144.79	\$1138.83	\$3891.92	\$1190.55
						\$974.29
						\$23024.14
						\$1669.43
						\$6796.85

* Covered by Income from Permanent and Deficiency Fund, see page 88.

** Pledged by Contributors.

*** Of which \$2326.33 is covered by Income from Permanent and Deficiency Fund, see page 88.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF COUNTRY PLACES FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1917.

I N C O M E

	Contri- butions	From guests	Other Income	Total
Echo Hill Farm	\$11714.28	\$900.41	\$215.62	\$12830.31
Camp Henry	1200.98	2257.56	57.35	3515.89
Farm	1526.18	180.00	—	1706.18
Rest	3841.00	300.71	—	4141.71
Riverholm	455.00	575.97	—	1030.97
Total.....	\$18737.44	\$4214.65	\$272.97	\$23225.06

E X P E N D I T U R E S

	Salaries and Wages	Food and Fuel	Purchase and Upkeep of Equipment	Repairs and Alterations	Other Expenses	Total	Balance or (D) Deficit Jan. 1, 1917	Balance or (D) Deficit Dec. 31, 1917
Echo Hill Farm.....	\$4118.83	\$2538.70	\$785.55	\$2220.25	\$3447.48	\$13110.81	D \$180.54	D \$461.04**
Camp Henry	1282.91	1544.10	156.72	—	532.16	3515.89	—	—
Farm	371.78	792.56	132.87	—	136.69	1433.90	—	272.28
Rest	1455.05	2013.80	123.39	236.07	972.18	4800.49	—	D 658.78*
Riverholm	367.60	754.20	382.89	292.70	188.82	1986.21	D 1144.50	D 2099.74**
Total.....	\$7596.17	\$7643.36	\$1581.42	\$2749.02	\$5277.33	\$24847.30	D\$1325.04	D\$2947.28

* Covered by Income from Permanent and Deficiency Fund, see page 88.

** Pledged by Contributors.

PERMANENT AND DEFICIENCY FUND *

Amounts received or pledged to December 31, 1917.....	<i>Amount</i>	EXPENDITURES FROM PRINCIPAL	<i>Amount</i>
\$619308.79		To cover Deficit of Nursing Salaries for the year 1914	\$5200.25
		To cover Deficit of Nursing Salaries for the year 1915	11618.25
		Loan from principal in 1917 to provide additional working capital...	15000.00
			<u>\$31818.50</u>
		Balance December 31, 1917	\$587490.29
	<u>\$619308.79</u>		<u>\$619308.79</u>

*This fund, which it is hoped will eventually reach \$1,000,000.00, was started in 1916 to help meet the demands of the Settlement which annual contributions for its support cannot cover. Certain contributors have designated that either the principal or interest of their gift may be used as occasion demands.

INCOME FROM PERMANENT AND DEFICIENCY FUND FOR THE YEAR
ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1917 AND DISPOSITION THEREOF.

INCOME for year of 1917	<i>Amount</i> \$27968.48
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DISPOSITION	<i>Amount</i>
<i>Nursing Salaries</i>	\$18039.26

<i>Social Service</i>	
Boys' Work	\$2660.41
Library and Study	1143.96
Seventy-ninth Street House.....	318.62
	4122.99

<i>Country Places</i>	
Rest (convalescent home)	658.78
<i>Administration and General Maintenance</i>	
General Fund	\$1012.30
Henry Street Buildings	2326.33
Salaries (General Administration)	917.95
Seventy-ninth Street House....	890.87
	5147.45

	<div style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 3px double black; padding: 2px 0;">\$27968.48</div>
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	<div style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 3px double black; padding: 2px 0;">\$27968.48</div>
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FORMS OF BEQUEST.

I give, devise and bequeath to the Henry Street Settlement, a corporation created in the year 1903 under the laws of the State of New York, for its corporate purposes the sum of \$. to be applied to.

(Here donor should designate whether bequest is to the Visiting Nurse Service, the Vocational Scholarship Committee, or the Educational Service.)

I give, devise and bequeath to the Henry Street Settlement, a corporation created in the year 1903 under the laws of the State of New York, for its corporate purposes all that plot, lot and parcel of land.

(Here follows a description of the property.)

